

THE ELECTIONS BILL

The House of Representatives

Passes the

MOST CENTRALIZING MEASURE

Ever Introduced in Congress—An Important Amendment in Regard to the Selection of Jurors—Reed's Arbitrariness.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The House resumed consideration of the federal bill, the pending question being on an amendment offered by Tucker, of Virginia, requiring the judge of the circuit court to be associated with the district judge to pass upon applications for supervisors of elections. Tucker's amendment was rejected. Rowell, of Illinois, offered an amendment making it the duty of the circuit judges in each circuit within one month after the passage of this act to open a special term of the circuit court in their respective circuits and said judges shall appoint for each judicial district three discreet persons of good character and standing who shall be known as United States jury commissioners. It was the duty of such commissioners to organize as a board and from time to time make, from the qualified voters, lists of persons who, under the laws of the United States and the state, shall be eligible for jury duty without respect to race or color. Hereafter all panels for jurors shall be drawn by the board in the presence of the district or circuit judge.

Springer, of Illinois, opposed the amendment declaring its purpose was to pack the juries of the country with Republican partisans. It was the duty of such commissioners to organize as a board and from time to time make, from the qualified voters, lists of persons who, under the laws of the United States and the state, shall be eligible for jury duty without respect to race or color. Hereafter all panels for jurors shall be drawn by the board in the presence of the district or circuit judge.

A good deal of confusion followed the amendment. The speaker, Mr. Reed, demanded the yeas and nays, but in so low a tone they were not heard by the speaker who recognized Struble, of Iowa, to offer an amendment. Then Struble, of Ohio, called the attention of the speaker to the fact that the yeas and nays were demanded upon the speaker expressing the opinion that the demand came too late. Outhwaite himself requested all those favoring the demand to rise. The entire Democratic side rose, but the speaker entirely ignored it and did not count those rising. He stated, however, if there was no objection the yeas and nays might be ordered. There being no objection the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll and a valley of protests from the Democrats at being granted was a favor when the yeas and nays were ordered. The amendment was adopted, yeas, 150; nays, 140.

Hempill offered an amendment to section 25 of the bill to insert the words "Except section 1369 of the revised statutes of the United States." He explained that the section of the bill empowered the supervisors to use the army and navy at the polls, and the purpose of his amendment was to eliminate that provision. Lodge denied the bill had any such effect as stated.

Blount, of Georgia, said the bill provided for the appointment of partisan supervisors and surrounded those supervisors with United States officers at their back and said to make voters feel they were under the terror of military authority.

McKinley, of Ohio, said the amendment would take from the President all the power he had to enforce federal law. The bill would be destroyed if the government were deprived of the right to use the federal power to execute judicial processes under the proper measure. Hempill's amendment was lost, yeas, 145; nays, 155.

Springer moved to lay the bill on the table and this defeat it. The motion was defeated, 140 yeas, 155 nays. The only Republicans to vote in favor of the yeas and nays were, of Louisiana: Leitch, of New Jersey; Ewart, of North Carolina. Another better pair with Simmons, of Connecticut. Springer, before the vote, announced he changed from yeas to no and moved to reconsider.

Rowell, of Illinois, moved to lay that motion on the table. Carried, yeas, 151; nays, 148.

McKinley said no honest man could object to the bill. It was said the bill would be expensive, would cost millions. The speaker said that the bill would be expensive, would cost millions. The speaker said that the bill would be expensive, would cost millions. The speaker said that the bill would be expensive, would cost millions.

Springer changed his vote from affirmative to negative in order to move a reconsideration and this, upon motion of Rowell, was laid upon the table. Yeas, 151; nays, 148. The vote then recurred on Hempill's amendment (relative to the use of troops at the polls) and it was rejected, yeas, 145; nays, 155. Springer, having voted in the negative for the reconsideration, moved to reconsider. The motion was tabled. Springer moved to lay the bill upon the table, stating his former motion was to table the bill and pending. The speaker declared the speaker ruled the motion out of order. Springer appealed and the appeal was laid on the table, yeas, 155; nays, 145.

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A MERCHANT MARINE

The Senate Debates the Question

of Subsidies.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Transmitting a Letter From Secretary Blaine Regarding the Establishment of Lines of Steamers to South America.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported to the Senate a bill for the delivery of land patents to the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. Statements were made by Plumb, Paddock and Berry that there were some two hundred and fifty thousand land patents accumulated in the general land office, which these entitled to land had not applied for. A thrifty firm of Washington attorneys had been permitted to have lists made of the interior to send to the recorder of the payment of a certain fee; that this was a collusion between the assistant commissioner (who was then assistant secretary of the interior acting as commissioner), and this law firm; and that the bill was designed to frustrate that job. The bill was then passed. It directs the secretary of the interior to send to the recorder of deeds in each county in which the lands so patented lie lists of land patents in that county that have been in the general land office of the United States for twelve months.

Hiscock called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday rejected the bill for a bounty on tonnage and the second was known as the postal subsidy bill. He declared that unless Congress did something to aid American ships and that speedily, there would soon be a single steamship line traveling the ocean carrying the American flag, not one. He was not going to discuss the tariff in connection with these bills. There (referring to the American carrying trade) was a dead body. He wanted to know whether it was worth while to resurrect it and bring it to life. He said that the most thoughtful and feeling citizens who could listen to a statement of the facts about the foreign carrying trade and not feel an impulse to go back to the United States and work for the United States in such proud conspicuousness thirty years ago. The American carrying trade was dead for want of protection. The people of the United States had paid fifty millions a year to keep alive the sugar industry on the coast where the American merchant marine and keep it on the coast.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of two Senate bills reported from the committee on commerce to place the American merchant marine in foreign trade upon an equality with the rest of the nations and to provide for an ocean mail service between the United States and foreign parts and to promote said service.

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SILVER CONFERENCE

The Conferees Do Not Come to

an Understanding.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Adopt a Strong Platform and Denounce Quay and Refer to His Penitents While in Office.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The conferees on the silver bill met this morning and spent an hour discussing the differences between the two houses. They separated at noon having come to no conclusion. It is said there were three propositions presented for consideration. The conferees adjourned to meet to-morrow. The House conferees brought to the meeting copy of the bill as it passed that body and this formed the basis of whatever discussion took place. A great portion of the time was spent in general talk upon the subject. No definite proposition was before them. The conferees were satisfactory in their tone and tendency to the members.

The National American Woman Suffrage association, through Jane H. Spofford, its treasurer, and the National Women's Christian Temperance union, through Adam Bittender, superintendent of legislation and petitions, called upon the President to-day and asked him to sign the bill providing for the admission of Wyoming on the Fourth of July. The Wyoming bill provides for political equality without distinction to sex and the advocates of woman's suffrage say that they desire to celebrate the Fourth of July in honor of this act of the republic in connection with the event for which the day is already commemorated. It is the intent, they say, to have the Wyoming and Idaho bill sent to the President, where the President will pass the Fourth, and request him to sign them there.

The Danbar Mine Disaster. DUNBAR, PENN., July 2.—The work of smothering the fire in the Hill Farm mine has commenced. The mine cannot be flooded. An inquest over the bodies of the men who died in the mine began Monday. What is most needed now is relief for the twenty-one widows and the seventy-seven orphans of the victims. There is much suffering.

The German Flag Hoisted in Africa. ZANZIBAR, July 2.—Dr. Peters, after hard fighting in Ugo, subdued the slaves and hoisted the German flag at Mosambic.

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

Mrs. Harrison is Reported to be Tired of Her

Cape May House.

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Morning Journal special from Washington says: Mrs. Harrison is already sick of her gift cottage, and is looking for a more comfortable place to live. She is reported to be tired of her Cape May house. The Washington correspondents who are just back from an excursion to Cape May bring very gloomy reports about the now famous cottage. They say the old residents of Cape May agree that Cape May Point where the cottage is located is the greatest nest for mosquitoes in the country. Mrs. Harrison has already suffered torture from the pests, and poor Baby McKee has nearly been eaten up. The President dreads mosquitoes and is reported to be looking for a more comfortable place to live.

The Secretary of the Navy Will Contract for Four for the Monterey. [Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.] NEW YORK, July 2.—A Times' special from Washington says: The secretary of the navy will, in a few days, enter into a contract with Charles Ward of Charleston, W. Va., for four tubular boilers to be built under his patents, for the coast defense vessel Monterey, now being built at the Union Iron works, San Francisco. The contract provides that three-fourths of the power for the vessel shall be furnished by tubular boilers, and the Ward boiler has been decided upon after a thorough comparison of all other makes. All tubular boilers in the country were invited to submit boilers for this test, but the only competitors were Mr. Ward and William Green of New York. Mr. Green proposed to furnish the required power with six boilers, each having 74 square feet of grate surface and 1,985 square feet of heating surface, weighing 12,400 pounds each. Mr. Ward proposed four boilers, each having 74 square feet of grate surface and 2,985 square feet of heating surface, and weighing 15,000 pounds each. The Ward boiler tested was considerably smaller than this. It had 33 square feet of grate surface and 243.5 square feet of heating surface, a ratio of heating surface to grate surface being 43 to 1. The trial was of twenty-four hours' duration, and the boilers were worked under 160 pounds pressure in 115 degrees Fahrenheit, at which Chief Engineer Loring was the senior member, spoke very highly of the performance of the boilers, and declared that the Ward boiler was fitted for use in the Monterey. The four boilers will supply about four thousand five hundred indicated horse power. The rest of the steam for the vessel will be supplied by two ordinary water boilers to be built by the contractors.

TUBULAR BOILERS.

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DAY HAS HIS SAY

About Baseball Matters—The League is Losing

Money, but Will Fight to the End

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, July 2.—President Day, of the National league, in an interview to-day, when questioned about Ewing's story, said: "We are losing money, that is a fact, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our opponents are playing to a losing game also. We are better able to stand the losses than they are. Our plan is an old one and we are not expending money for the erection of stands and other incidentals, as the Brotherhood people are. We are content with the old plan of maintaining our clubs, and there is no drain beyond this. As a matter of fact we are in this fight to the end, and depend upon it, we will stand by our plan. Every organization in the National league is prepared to lose \$40,000 this season rather than submit to disorganization. The weaker clubs will be helped out of any financial dilemma. My meeting with Ewing in Cincinnati was purely accidental. Of course, we exchanged opinions on various phases of the game, but no agreement was reached. The insinuation was made that anyone could construe into a desire on my part to agitate a scheme for the amalgamation of the two organizations."

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATURE

Wellington, New Zealand, July 2.—The

legislature by a majority of 6 rejected the

motion of Calumet, expressing want of

confidence in the government.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ACT

Batavia, July 2.—All of the powers

represented at the Anti-Slavery conference,

with the exception of Holland, which has

been granted a delay of six months, have

signed the general act.

The independent convention between

America and the Congo state was signed

to-day and added to the general act of the

Anti-Slavery conference.

THE KICKAPOO REFUSE TO SIGN

KICKAPOO VILLAGE, L. T., July 2.—The

Kickapoos refused to sign the treaty this

afternoon and the commissioners left

Oklahoma.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

NEW YORK, July 2.—The American Fed-

eration of Labor to-day issued a call for an

international congress of workmen in

connection with the World's fair in '93.

FATAL LAMP EXPLOSION

GREENSBORO, Pa., July 2.—Last night

Mr. Adam Steinmer went to a store, leaving

WEST SIDE RACING

Association Opens its Meeting at

Butte, Montana.

LAST DAY AT SHEPHERD RAY.

The Realization Stakes Proves Not to be a

Very Interesting Affair—Some Good

Time at Washington Park

BUTTE, MONT., July 2.—(Special telegram

to THE HERALD.)—The July meeting of the

West Side Racing association opened in this

city to-day. The weather was all that

could be asked, and as the track was in

splendid condition the crowd present was

treated to some fine sport. The most in-

teresting event of the day was the 2:50 trot,

which was won in four heats by Almont, the

time in two heats being forced down to

2:32 1/2. The following is a summary of the

times:

One-fourth of a mile dash—Nettie S.

won, Kankakee second, Country Girl third.

Time—22.

One-fourth of a mile dash, special—Bay

Charlie first, Grey Nettie second. Time—

23 1/2.

Half a mile dash—Green Pruitt won, Jew

second, Robert Lee third. Time—52.

Seven-eighths of a mile dash—Law Car-

roller won, Gladstone second, Joe Hogan

third. Time—1:10.

Time 2:50 trot—Juliette 1:22 3/4

Sorrel Jim 1:23 1/4

Almont 1:24 1/4

Time—2:32 1/2, 2:33 1/4, 2:34 1/4, 2:35.

Shepherd Bay Races.

SHEPHERD BAY, July 2.—This was the

closing day of the spring meeting of the

Coney Island Jockey club. A heavy rain

this morning made the track quite heavy.

The event of the day was the Realization

stakes for three-year-olds, all starters to

pay \$250, all of which goes to second and

third horses, the Coney Island jockey club

to add \$10,000 and to receive \$2,000 of the

added money and one-third of the start-

ing, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies and

colts 115. The field was between Paces,

Paladin, Banquet, Her Highness, Pal-

sade, Kankakee, King Thomas, Tourna-

ment, Ja Ja and Jersey Pat.

Lizimony, of which Mr. Morris had

great hopes, this morning, developed

symptoms of each jaw and had to be with-

drawn. He will probably die. Tourna-

ment was the favorite with Palsade second

and Tors and Banquet next.

The race was a poor one from the start. Tour-

na-ment took the lead and increased it con-

stantly. He galloped lazily by the post a

winner by thirty lengths. The only inter-

est in the race was the struggle for second

money. The fight was between Paces,

and Her Highness and the latter won it by

a short head, Banquet third and Paladin,

King Thomas, Kankakee and Jersey that,

Time—1:11 1/2.

Mile—Diablo won, Reporter second

Granite third. Time—1:41 1/2.

Double event, three-fourths of a mile—

Russell won, St. Luke second, Reckon

third. Time—1:11 1/2.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Shotover won,

Venguer second, Dalsyn third. Time—

1:30.

Realization stakes, three-year-olds, mile

and five-eighths—Tournament won, Her

Highness second, Banquet third. Time—

2:35.

St. Luke won, Reporter second, Granite

third. Time—1:41 1/2.

Two miles on the turf—St. Luke won,

Little Jim second, Taragon third. Time—

3:55.

WASHINGTON PARK RACES

Five-eighths of a mile—Bramble Bush

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